

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London direct, and also, Fombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship, ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symonds, will leave on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 15, 1878. jy27

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo, and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 8th August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, July 17, 1878. au8

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Company's Steamer CHINA, from SAN FRANCISCO and YOKOHAMA, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed into the Godowns of the Company at their risk and expense, and from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 15, 1878. jy22

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to defray expenses.

A R 1/2, 2 Cases MUSKETS, Ex "Oxfordshire," from London, 3rd March, 1878. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1878. jy29

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undernoted for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU POUY, Agent.

TH 1844, Mr. L. Thevenin, from 1 case Ink, from Marseilles. Ex "Anadyr," from B.P. No. 88 Mr. Vincent, from 1 case Cigars, from Marseilles. Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Anadyr," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 8th Instant, at 10 o'clock, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undernoted.

Goods remaining undelivered after SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU POUY, Agent. Hongkong, July 5, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET. NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 15, 1878. tf.

TO LET. THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 12, 1878.

TO LET. IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East.

HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The basement, together with first floor, or separate if desired, with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with possession on the 1st of August.

As also, THE DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two or three Rooms to suit convenience, with immediate possession. Fine spacious Verandah looking on to Harbour.

TO LET. FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

TO LET. HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

NOTICE. THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1878.

INSURANCES. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undernoted are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undernoted having been appointed AGENT in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW. Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES. JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undernoted are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances accepted, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNEOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undernoted having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undernoted have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors: KWOK ACHONG, Merchant; PANG YIM, Merchant; HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant; LOO YAN, of the Yee On Tong, Merchant; LEE SING, of Lee Hing Firm, Merchant; CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant; CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West. Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—The 420,000 PERMANENT RESERVE—230,000 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—104,000

Total Capital and accumulations this date—The 754,000

Directors: F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman; M. F. EVANS, Esq.; C. LUGAS, Esq.; C. KREBS, Esq.; Wm. MEYERIN, Esq.

Secretaries: Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai; London Bankers: Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.

Agenies in: HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undernoted, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undernoted, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

BY Order of the Court of Directors, I have To-day handed over the Management of this BRANCH of the Bank to Mr WILLIAM FORRESTER.

R. I. HARPER, Manager. Hongkong, July 16, 1878. jy23

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD OUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co. China, March 8, 1878. se8

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co. Hongkong, June 13, 1878. del3

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undernoted in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN ATIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE. IN Reference to the above, the Undernoted has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YUOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM. Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations. IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till 3 1/2 p.m. next, for the Supply of 5000 Gallons VEGETABLE OIL for use at the LIGHT-HOUSES in the Southern Division of China, for the Year 1879. Printed forms of Tender for each of the following kinds of Oil can be had at this Office on application, viz:—

1ST TEA-NUT OIL, 2ND PEANUT OIL, 3RD RAPE-SEED OIL.

The Oil to be perfectly pure and unmixed, of the best quality and color, and quite free from all impurities and sediment, and is to be delivered at the Customs Godowns at Amoy in the following quantities, viz:—

1000 Gallons on or before 1st November next, 1500 " " 1st December, 2500 " " 1st March, 1879.

The Oil as it is delivered will be measured at the Custom House and 14 Imperial gallons will be taken to weigh 1 picul, and each Tender must be accompanied by a sample in a clear glass bottle of not less quantity than half a picul.

No Tender will be accepted on any other terms than those issued from this Office. The Covers to be headed "Tender for Light-house Oil."

The Commissioner does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. B. MOORHEAD, Commissioner of Customs. Custom House, Amoy, 15th June, 1878. au1

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agencies for circulating the Chinese Mail (in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports of Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places where Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the case, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patente are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints AND ALL Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the elite, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS. BALL PENCILS, assorted colours. MENU CARDS, in Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale. AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Hat Shop, Yan Tui Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwei Heung Shop, Sun Chong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express touriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready. No. 6—Vol. VI.

OF THE "CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Tabular View of the Officials composing the Chinese Provincial Governments. Imperial Confucianism. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. Chinese Allegory. The Concise Dictionary of Chinese. The Korean Language.

Ti. Tze Kwei 弟子規 Rules for Sons and Younger Brothers. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—In Memoriam. Were Yau and Shun Historical Persons? Whirlwind at Canton. Zoology. Errata. Books Wanted, Etc., Etc.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGISLATED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats. Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Beavers (each). Hour, ... 10 cents. Half day, ... 35 cents. Day, ... 80 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE. BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... \$5.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs

Intimations.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c. &c. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, East and Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour is made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the paper on the advantages of Christianity to the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume add to the price of the Review. A

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as

some respects a continuation of *Notes on*
Queries on China and Japan, the extensive
of which useful serial a year or two ago
been much regretted in Europe as well
in China. The present publication, judged
by the number now before us, is intended
occupy a position, as regards China and
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by
Calcutta Review. The great degree of
attention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature

antiquities, and social developments, to nothing of linguistic studies, has led to accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary corps, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated.

and who are severally represented in the number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by Rev. E. J. Kittel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. The translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career

the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bo. This book is not only historically valuable, but is distinguished by its literary grace. B. notices of new books relating to China in the West, which will be a useful feature. The *Review*, if carried out with punctilio and detail, we are glad to notice "Notes" and "Queries" are destined and a place in its pages also. It is hoped that this opening for contribu-

On Chinese subjects may evoke the
degree of literary zeal to that which
displayed during the lifetime of its p
cessor in the field, and that the China
may receive the support necessary to i
its continuance. The publication is in
ed to appear every two months, and
form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

& Co., This paper is now issued

day. The subscription is made at
Dollars per annum delivered in
Hong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cen
cluding postage to Coast ports.
It is the first Chinese Newspaper
issued under purely native direction
editorial department is conducted
Mr Chuan Ayin, whose experience
competences have already been most
demonstrated. The chief support
paper is of course derived from the
first workman, whom also are

community, guaranteeing and securing the guarantee, and so necessary to place it on a business legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimate upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider them justified in guaranteeing an annual circulation of between 8,000 and

The field open to a paper of this nature—conducted by native effort—progressive and anti-obstructive in its aims is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and while on the other deserves av

that can be given to it by for
like English journals it contains Ed
with Local, Shipping, and Com
News and Advertisements.
Subscription orders for either
above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY I
China Mail Co

1990年12月25日

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

FOR

THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMING

THIS EVENING,

JULY 20th,

AND

MONDAY & WEDNESDAY,

JULY 22nd and 24th, 1878.

DOCTOR SILVESTER,

THE WONDER WORKER,

BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER

(MISS DAISY SILVESTER),

THE ENCHANTED LADY.

MADAM SILVESTER,

THE CHARMING PRIMA DONNA IN CHOICE

SELECTIONS.

MR. CHARLES SILVESTER,

THE AUSTRALIAN CORNET SOLOIST.

VARIATIONS SUR LA TYROLIENNE.

"BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND."

With Variations.

"THE GRAND SPECTACULAR PANO-

RAMA."

"THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA."

"THE VOYAGE OF THE 'SERAPIS'."

HUMOROUS LECTURE,

DR. SILVESTER.

"TOM BOWLIN, THE BRITISH

SAILOR."

"TWO, THE EDUCATED LION."

THE WONDER OF THE WILDERNESS.

DOCTOR SILVESTER,

CHROMAGIQUE.

PROFESSOR W. M. FAY,

Extravaganza Spiritual Manifestations.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude

with the

"THE ABODE OF THE QUEEN OF

NAIDERS,"

OR THE

"FAIRY FOUNTAIN,"

Invented and Patented by Dr. SILVESTER.

Thousands of Jets of Real Water playing in

a thousand Varied Fantastic Shapes

with the Brightest Rainbow Lines, and

changing in Form and Colour with Kalei-

doscopic Beauty and Rapidity.

Press Notices.

"Dr. SILVESTER (the Fakir of Oolo) has

by command, performed before the Prince

of Wales and leading aristocracy of the

country, also the late Emperor of Napoleon

III., the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor

of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, King

of Bavaria, King of Italy, Padishah of the

Turks, Khedive of Egypt, Sultan of Beloo-

chistan, Rajah of Oude, the Maharajah of

Danley Singh, Sudeo, Aizim of Soinde,

&c. His name is familiar in our

mouths as household words."—*The Lord*

Chief Justice.—*Illustrated London News.*

"The great Isaurian Trompeurvilist."

Punch.

"Dr. SILVESTER (the Fakir) has returned

to town—and the success of his new enter-

tainment is truly marvellous. Nothing in

comparison with it in the metropolis."—*Times.*

"Professor Fay is drawing thousands to

witness his Startling Spiritual Manifesta-

tions."—*Argus, Melbourne.*

"Every one should witness the extra-

ordinary performances of Professor W. M.

FAY."—*Herald, New York.*

"Even those who attempt to explain how

it is done themselves feel a strange awe

during the performance."—*Times, London.*

Doors Open at 8.15. Commence 9 sharp.

Conveyances may be ordered 11.15.

Admission.

Dress Circle and Stalls... TWO DOLLARS.

Back Seats... ONE DOLLAR.

Children under Twelve, Half Price to

Dress Circle and Stalls only.

Seats can be had at Messrs LANE, CRAW-

ford & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre

may be seen, and at the Doors on the

nights of Performance.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy22

Intimations.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET

REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-

CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,

and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY,

IN LIQUIDATION.

A FIFTH RETURN OF CAPITAL

at the Rate of TWO AND ONE-HALF

TABLS per SHARE will be made to

Shareholders of Record on 6th July. Pay-

able at the Office of the Liquidators, on

MONDAY, the 18th July. Warrants will then be delivered by the

Undersigned to Shareholders, or their

lawful representatives, on presentation of

Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 18th

July, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators.

Shanghai, July 4, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer "NEBOCA"

Captain MORRIS, will load

here for the above Ports, and

will leave this on THURSDAY, the 25th

Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy25

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer

"PARAGUA,"

Genl. Master, will have quick

despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. City of Baltimore having

arrived from the above Ports, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby informed that

their Goods—with the exception of Opium

—are being landed by Messrs NORON &

Co. into Messrs TURNER & Co.'s Praya

Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharves

or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

26th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy26

OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.

COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c.,

are hereby requested to send in their Bills

of Lading for countersignature, and to take

immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer

will be landed and stored at Consignee's

risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy27

SALE OF PIANOS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have

been instructed to sell by Public

Auction, on their Premises, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 24th Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.,—

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by COL-

LARD and COLLARD, with Silk Cover.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD

and COLLARD.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at purchasers' risk on the fall

of the hammer.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy24

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANNIE LOWRY, British barque, Captain

B. Gales.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

KATE TATHAM, British barque, Captain

Perkethly.—Birley & Co.

OCEAN RACER, British 3-m. schooner,

Captain Simpson.—Order.

JEANNE PIERRE, French bark, Captain

Legasse.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ATHENE, British barque, Captain Alex.

Findlay.—Captain.

MARY BLAIR, British barque, Captain

James Riddle.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20, Caldera, British steamer, 1330,

Robt. B. Williams, Foonchow July 17, and

Amoy 18, Tea.—JARDINE, MATTHEW &

Co.

July 20, Kwangtung, British steamer,

675, W. T. Hunter, Foonchow July 17, Amoy

18, and Swatow 19, General.—DOUGLAS

LAZARUS & Co.

July 20, City of Baltimore, British str.,

1443, Thos. Collin, Bombay July 4, and

Singapore 15, General.—BIRLEY & Co.

July 20, E. C. Orest, Danish steamer,

from Repeating Cable.

July 20, Oceania, British steamer, 3700,

J. Metcalfe, San Francisco June 18, and

Yokohama July 11, General.—O. & O. S.

S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 20, Conquest, for Hothow.

20, Tairui, for Whampoa.

20, Chicote, for Whampoa.

20, H. C. Orest, to Repeating Cable.

20, Amoy, for Shanghai, &c.

20, Glenfing, for Amoy, &c.

20, Hsichow, for Amoy, &c.

20, China, for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

CLEARED.

Quinta, for Saigon.

San Lorenzo, for Manila.

Yokohama, for Swatow.

Yesso, for Coast Ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Oceania, from San Francisco, &c.,

Mrs A. Armstrong, and Mr Herman May-

son, and 182 Chinese.

Per Kwangtung, from Coast Ports, Mr

Eball, and 16 Chinese deck.

Per City of Baltimore, from Seattle, 325

Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Amoy, for Saigon, 2 Chinese; for

Singapore, Revs. Jose Gomes Ferreira, and

Joachim Ignacio, Capt. R. Dorez, and Mr

O. Sadenasser, for Pondicherry, Rev. Petit

Louis; for Marseilles, Messrs Folcon de

Olmier, J. North, Escher, R. L. Harper, L.

Stael, E. Wulf, D. Testar, and A. Smart.

From Shanghai, for Marseilles, Messrs

Hautrey, P. Evans, Bray, Gully, Dela-

place, F. Thompson, S. H. Passmore, and

Peacock.

Per China, for Yokohama, Mrs Watard,

Mr and Mrs C. E. Macy, Mr K. V. R.

Abderson, and 1 Chinese; for San Fran-

cisco, 2 Europeans (steerage), and 111 Chi-

nese.

had leave at Kobe. I do not think the \$13 odd bumbast bill was for provisions. I think some was for tobacco; he did not get 14 lbs. of tobacco from the ship the same day. I cannot from memory say what the \$13 odd was paid to the bumbast for. I think I have got the bumbast man's bill on board. I paid all the bumbast accounts at one time, and each man had a detailed account. I was not on board when Raab and the Frenchman were brought on board at Batavia. I will swear that I did not punish them after they came on board. I think they were in iron until the ship got ready to start; they had one hand in iron. I think I did see the men in iron at the after hatch when I came on board. I did not take much notice, it excited no curiosity on my part. I was glad to get on board and lay down. I have not made an entry in the log about the men being put in iron. I have got an entry in the log stating that Stetling deserted at Kobe, taking his effects. I did not mean by effects tools, I meant personal effects, (clothes). I did not tell the Consul about the man's tools being on board, nor did I say anything about his wages. I was thought that was a matter to be cleared up at the final port of discharge. The entries in the official log were made on the day they are purported to be made or on the following day. I think the entry with reference to Raab's death was the first thing put down on the page. I think I made the entry of his death the same day he died. I cannot say why the entry of the effects made on the previous page. I had particular reason for doing so. The carpenter did not do much carpenter's work; he could not do a proper job of work, he used to do little jobs, but he was generally kept at tapping iron rust. I used to tap him on his seat with a rope, although he was an officer; I suppose the carpenter is an officer. I did not consider Stetling an officer as he could not do his duty. I do not think I ever struck Burke with a rope. I would not strike him unless he deserved it. I never hit the 2nd mate with the piece of wood I used to whittle. I do not think it would be a very serious thing to strike the 2nd mate Burke. He might strike back, but I do not think he would hurt anybody much. The carpenter never hit anybody back, he was a very quiet man—not at all a pugnacious man. I wrote the words on the piece of wood "Mr. Burke chairman." I had no particular reason for doing so; it was only a little foolish pastime. It was not because Burke generally used that stick. I could not say if there was any particular place for this stick; it was often stuck into the grating. The stick was thrown away after we left Batavia; there was a man at the wheel at the time.

Re-examined by Mr. Wotton.—I don't go on deck unless I am called, or in the event of a squall. The stick was not kept for the purpose of torturing the crew. The things I gave the carpenter are on the account attached to the articles (put in).

By the Court.—I charge a little more for articles supplied to the men than I do to the mate, as I am always sure of getting paid by the mate. The second mate pays the same as the sailors; it is, I think, customary that the mate gets things cheaper than the men. I make a little in this way, in return for interest on money; and the 50 per cent. which I charge to the sailors I regard as a return for the risk I take in giving goods from the ship-chest to sailors. I am a 22 man runs away, and I have to engage another man in his place at \$3, the \$1 would have to come out of the \$3 forfeited, and I would likely lose on the deserter's unpaid sick account. The shippers charged to the mate at 7 shillings, and to the carpenter at 8 shillings, are of the same kind. The mate was left in full charge at Kobe, when I left; and Harris was also left on board. Burke's name was left on the articles at Kobe, after he left the ship; but I have a certificate to show that he got his wages (certificate ordered by the Court to be produced). Log Book having been produced, the entry of Burke's discharge was not written on the day it appeared to be, but between Kobe and Hongkong. I only learned at the Harbour Office here that it was not entered on the articles; I did not make the entry in the log book after I found it was not entered on the articles, as I did not dream that it had been so omitted by the clerk at Kobe. The receipt for wages was signed by Burke. The documents at the Consulate were signed by the clerk (Miles), not by the Consul. The steward and stewardess were not written off the articles at Batavia; Burke was written off at Kobe. I simply say that I was so; that's all; I noted the fact in my log-book; it was not for me to write on the articles. The stewardess who left at Batavia was not Lawrence: I can't say why their names were not written off at the time. I consider that the production of the log book at home would be sufficient to prove their discharge. It was not my fault that they were not written off at Kobe; I did not show the Consul the log book. I do not know whether the Consul at Batavia saw the log book; it was at the Consulate there. Mr. Lordship discovered that Burke and the carpenter were still on the articles, and asked me to write to Kobe about it. Harris never said anything about paying \$3 to the carpenter at Kobe, to clear out of the ship; I heard first of this in Hongkong. I did not do anything in reference to the carpenter's discharge, or approve of anything done by Harris. On leaving Batavia Burke gave me some impudence, but I could not swear whether he was under the influence of drink. We had some words at Kobe; Archibald told me that it was a good thing the ship was rid of Burke. I intended to have called Burke as a witness, but have not done so, for a reason that I will tell you if you like. I have never heard a word on board to the effect that the carpenter had been dropped down into the water while on the stage, and that Harris had given the carpenter \$2 to leave the ship in fear that he would be killed. I never heard anything about this. Harris and the carpenter were in the same house; they appeared to get on very well. I never settled any row between them. I think I have got my accounts at Batavia, Bermuda, and Kobe; and I will bring them all for you. I think Miles asked me at Kobe whether the carpenter had not wages, and perhaps effects, coming to him. I do not remember what answer I made; I could only have given him one answer, viz., that there were no wages. When I said there were no wages, I did not know whether the carpenter's tools were on board or not. The carpenter was declared a deserter by Miles, but I believe I reported the desertion to Mr. Flowers (the Consul) himself. There was everything so far as I knew in the log book. I believe the Consul signed

through Miles, a warrant for the arrest of the deserter. The Consul's name does not appear in the matter from beginning to end: Mr. Gubbins' name appears; he is an assistant. I did not see Gubbins; the log books were left at the Consulate several days. I never heard anything before of the carpenter being dropped into the water, or his being hit on the eye, or of the brace-stick. Regarding the word "chairman" on the stick, I had no specific meaning to it; I can't say that Burke was the "Sailor's Friend." "Burke" and "Chairman" at the same time. This did not imply deliberation on my part; I do not know or suppose that the stick was the "Sailor's Friend." "Burke" and "Chairman" had no connection with each other, and were far apart. I did not write "Society," or know whether or not any one else did so. I never knew or much reckoned on a small stick before. I swear that I never saw "Society" or "striker" on the stick before; they could not have been there without my seeing them. "The Frederick" were words written by the mate. I never saw the words "steer straight, you buggars" on the stick. I never saw a slung shot. Harris still belongs to the ship.

The Court then adjourned for three quarters of an hour.

On resuming at 2 o'clock, Henry Harris was called. He said.—I am an able-bodied seaman on board The Frederick. The cross against my name was made by me for convenience, as I was a little in liquor at the time. I was made acting boatswain after leaving Batavia. I then went to live with the carpenter. I was the wheel when the ship left Batavia. I saw nothing of the Captain until 6 o'clock the next morning. I caught a glimpse of him on the poop. I stood at the wheel I should think 6 or 7 hours. It was a pretty clear night, but I could only see as far forward as the break of the poop. There is usually a great amount of noise when a ship is getting under weigh. There was no more noise than usual on board on the night I refer to. I remember seeing a stick on the poop with the words "Burke, Chairman" on it, or something like that. I never saw it used; it was no use unless for the Captain to whittle. I never threw it away; it would do for me to throw over a piece of wood the Captain placed there. I never saw the Captain out with a knife; I mean I never saw him whittle that piece of stick; he used to pick up any piece of wood and whittle it. I first saw the stick when coming round the Cape. I believe the Captain threw it overboard before we got to Batavia; I believe the Captain threw it at a bird. I did not see him do so, but I saw him throw lots of pieces of wood, and I don't know if he threw that one. I recollect the circumstance of August Leontard stealing the soap. He stole it at Batavia. The Captain told the Chief Officer to put him off the ship, and while he was doing this Guss tried to stab him with a knife. The Captain and mate were both present. When I first went to live with the carpenter, our food was sent to us together, but the carpenter used to eat more than his allowance and the result was that I got my allowance separate. This applied to the biscuits as well. I would get my biscuits from aft, usually 6 biscuits, sometimes 6½. I got plenty to eat on board, full and plenty. The carpenter had the same. I got nothing from the cabin. What I mean to say is that the captain would not give me anything, but the boy would sometimes give me something without the captain's knowledge—such as a potato now and again. Raab took sick about 2 days before he deserted from the ship. He complained of dysentery; he complained of having to go to the water closet very often. He did not use the word dysentery; I concluded it was dysentery by seeing him go to the closet so often. I have got a little judgment myself. I saw Raab before he went to the wheel the night he left Batavia. I did not see any difference in his appearance. I cannot say how long Raab was laid up. I have enough to do to do my own duty; I don't take notes of all these matters. I did not visit him when he was ill. It is not a common thing for us to go and see a man. I remember Christmas night; we had a little jollification that night. The jollification consisted of cake, a couple of glasses of grog, something to eat, and other things. I was in the forecastle then. The carpenter was drunk to all appearances. He was hollering, shouting and knocking about. I saw the 2nd officer go forward and bring the carpenter aft. I was aft at the time and saw the carpenter, and took him to be drunk myself.

The witness was here cautioned by His Lordship and told that he need not answer any question that may tend to criminate himself.

The witness continued.—At Kobe I did lower the stage, one end of it. The carpenter was on the stage scraping the ship's side. There was another man on the stage, and he came up just before I lowered it. The carpenter was holding on to the after end of the stage; the stage was lowered and he got into the water up to his middle. He made a great fuss, a great deal more than there was any occasion for. He would not come up the rope, but got into a sampan and came on board the other side of the ship. I only did it to frighten the carpenter a bit and give him a bit of a scare; people do those things sometimes. I had no evil intention. He was only about a minute in the water. When he came up I was standing at the gangway ladder. He was then going forward to shift his clothes, and I told him to go on with his duty. He refused and said he wanted to shift his clothes and insisted on doing so. I took hold of his arm and told him to go on with his work. I told him he would have to go on the stage, so he had better go at once. The Captain was on shore at the time. The carpenter made a great outcry, and said he would go forward; I should not keep him aft. The mate came and put his hand over his mouth, and told him to dry up. The chief officer then allowed him to go forward and shift his clothes. I suppose I was about five or six minutes trying to get the carpenter to go on the stage. I never bumped his head on the deck. It is false if he says that I tried to throw him over the side afterwards. I did not use the chief officer strike him with his fists; he only put his hand over his mouth. I never heard any complaints about the food. I have seen some of the men go aft and ask for more bread and they got it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dennis.—I hold no certificate; I have acted as 2nd mate before. One was on the job about the night we left Batavia. The Captain was sick at

the time; he went below when the ship was under weigh. I did not hear him complaining of the noise on board the ship, nor did I see him go forward with the mate. I was at the wheel from 8 till 2. All hands were on deck getting things secured for sea. I heard no noise more than is generally the case getting under weigh. Mr. Burke was a man I had very little to do with. I heard the men singing out on ropes. It is not usual to curse men on board the ship. On the piece of wood was written "ship Frederick, Burke, Chairman." I don't know the handwriting. I do not recollect the words "Seamen's Friendly Society." I was sailing from Batavia and did not know the wheel. I never got hit with the piece of wood, and never saw any one else struck. Why should I trouble myself about what I never knew anything about? I can safely say I know nothing about the piece of wood. I often saw the Captain whittling away, but not at that piece of wood. When a piece was finished whittling with it was chucked overboard. I saw many pieces of wood whittled. I never saw the Captain whittle the piece with the writing. The carpenter was always at work on wood. I do not know what was meant by "Chairman." I had no interest in it; why should I trouble myself? I was not made chairman when Burke became sick. The crew did not require any hurrying up; I never had to hurry them up. The provisions were not considerably reduced after leaving Bermuda. When we got potatoes we got less bread. When a man gets plenty to eat he need not trouble about anything else. When I was promoted to second mate I would get a potato sometimes. I looked upon that as a luxury. I know Raab went ashore at Batavia; I did not see him swim ashore. One door of the forecastle was locked. I was not locked in because I was watchman. I never had a revolver. I do not know that Burke had a revolver. When the men refused duty both doors were locked and they had no means of escape. They could march up and down the decks the day if they liked, they were not compelled to do so. The men refused duty at Kobe, and I reported the matter to the mate. The mate reported it to the Captain. They said they wanted to see the Consul. The Captain wanted to see the Consul. I don't know as to his fighting abilities. I never tried him. I might be frightened if I was let go into 30 or 40 feet of water. It would give me a start. The carpenter cannot swim, nor can I. It is not usual in the water at Kobe in April. The sun was out. I was never overboard to try, but I had the benefit of it when washing decks. I did not try to force the carpenter overboard; I caught hold of him by the arm. I did not drag him; I only laid hold of his arm quickly. This occurred the day before the Captain left for Kio. On Saturday I got leave to go on shore and got some money. I returned on board on Sunday morning a little the worse for liquor. I was not drunk and recollect all that happened. I returned on board the ship at 9 o'clock and the mate went on shore. The steward had charge of the ship. The carpenter had often asked me to get him clear of the ship. I had a little money, and I gave the carpenter a couple of dollars, and told him he could go now if he wanted to go, as there was nobody on board. He packed his clothes in a bag and went away at 11 o'clock. I saw him leave the ship. I slept for an hour after I came on board. The steward was a Chinaman; he had command of the ship that day.

By His Lordship.—The carpenter left the ship with my sanction. I was not the only officer on board at the time; the steward was on board. It is this way, Sir; I came on board a little drunk, or the mate thought I was, and he told the steward to keep a look-out while I had a sleep. I was quite sober when the carpenter left.

By Mr. Dennis.—I did not go to sleep until the carpenter left. I do not know that his clothes came back to the ship. His tools were left on board. They were no use to me; I cannot use them. They might be worth \$10 or \$12. I told the Captain the tools were on board, but I did not tell him about the bed. It was no use to me. If the Captain says I told him nothing about the man's tools, it would be incorrect. I was a bit more friendly with the carpenter when I told him to go on shore. I was always friendly with him. I was friendly when I let go the stage rope. You might do that to the best friend you'd got. The liquor I had did not make me more friendly than usual. Liquor does not make me better tempered. I am as good-tempered when in liquor as when sober. The carpenter had not often refused to do my orders. He did not try to throw the carpenter overboard, but was a little excited when he reported to me on the stage. The Chief Officer did not know I had let go the stage until afterwards. The mate only put his hand over the carpenter's mouth, gently but roughly. I should not be speaking the truth if I said otherwise. The carpenter did the duties of carpenter all the trip. We had some work to do at Batavia and at Batavia. I, although living in the forecastle, did the duties of sailmaker; but was not treated as an officer. I have seen the Captain strike the carpenter with a rope's end two or three times. I have seen Burke strike several of the men with a rope. He used to have the principal looking after the men, and used to look after them pretty sharply. I will not swear that Raab had no iron on when he was brought on board at Batavia. He was at work the next day; I could not say that he was well, I never enquired. I did not keep him at work; I had him making seams. I took over the duties of 2nd mate two days after leaving Batavia. Three or four days afterwards Raab was laid up.

Re-examined by Mr. Wotton.—I never said I would kill the carpenter or do anything to him if he returned. I was not aware there was anybody present when we were talking together. I never told him that he could take his clothes but not his tools. I told him that if he took his tools there would be considerable inconvenience in getting away.

By His Lordship.—I had not been drinking the day I let the man fall in the water. I had nothing to drink until I went on shore. I did not have any bad feeling towards the carpenter on account of the difference which arose between us about our provisions. I can give no reason for wanting to force the carpenter over the rail on to the stage again after he had been in the water. I only dropped him into the water for a lark. I told the mate that he would not go over, but I did not tell him that I had dropped him over. The mate got very angry. It is not true that he went forward on his hands and knees, and

that I and the mate tried to lift him on to the stage. I gave the carpenter the \$2 out of pure generosity. I dropped the man into the water purely for my own gratification. There was no one present to incite to do it to raise a laugh. There was no one near. I considered it a lark at the time, but I don't now. I told the Chief Officer the same day that I had done it for a lark, and the mate said I should not do such things. I do not know if the Captain was aware I had done that. I never told him. If half a dozen men said that the carpenter was bleeding at the nose it would be false. Sir, was here called and swore that he had seen it, and that the mate struck the carpenter with his fist.

Examination continued.—I did not give the carpenter the \$2 to leave the ship for fear he would report what I had done to the carpenter.

At this stage the Court adjourned until past 10 o'clock on Monday.

Japan.

The News says the summer rain this year is very late in having the thirsty land, there having been nothing in that way but a few passing showers since the 1st of June. The young rice looks very sickly, the price of grain is rising and the people are complaining loudly. Rain has, however, since fallen, and things are improving. The Kioto Exhibition of the year has been closed. As an industrial exhibition it is stated by an old resident who has been familiar with the whole series, to have been superior to all its predecessors, the exhibits this year being nearly double the number of those last year. The average number of visitors has been about 3,000 per day, the highest attendance on any one day being 7,000, the day of the "Tajiri no dochiu." During June of last year Mr. Shingawara, Consul at Shanghai, sent over the young of three kinds of Chinese fish, which were distributed to Kobe, Tokio and Nagasaki. Those which were put in pond be going to the bureau of industry of Hiogo Ken have grown to the length of 7 or 8 Japanese inches and will be placed in a pond of larger area.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

It is remarkable how greatly the peace of Europe hangs upon the life or duration of power of individuals. A new Sultan might change all. A new Emperor of Germany might give the crisis a thoroughly new face. If Lord Beaconsfield fell sick like Prince Gortschakoff, Russia might raise her terms and England submit to them. And, at this moment, they speak of changes in Russia. The Agency Haves, the semi-official print of the French Government, has been this week telling us that, in case the Eastern crisis ends without further war, the Czar has resolved to give up the reins of state to the Czar-witch for at least a year, and intermediately to reside out of Russia. This would be preparatory to the long-threatened abdication. But Europe not only requires peace, but a consolidation of the peace. Is the Czar-witch the man for that? He is in most things the very opposite of his father, and especially has the want of sense to exhibit openly mixed contentment and dislike for Germany. The Emperor Alexander looks on Germany almost as his mother country. He honors his uncle the Emperor William more than any man living. Speaking German perfectly, he makes it usually the language of his Court and of his intimacy. On the other hand, the hereditary Grand Duke forbids the German language to be spoken in his presence, and has adopted all the Danish prejudices of his clever little consort. Any officer of his household or visitor to his palace, who incautiously utters a word of the German language, has to pay a little penalty of 100 roubles; and this is so well known to his indulgent father, the Czar, that when His Majesty visits his son, his first act is to put his hand in his pocket, and with a melancholy smile, to deposit a note for a hundred roubles on the table. It is also, certain that the Crown Prince of Germany, though he is now using all his influence in England to maintain the peace, has none of those sympathies for Russia so strongly felt by his father. All this probably tends a good deal to the future tranquility of Europe.

The inner life of the Bagot and Verner families that has been spread out for the last fortnight by the disclosures in the Dublin law courts—that also is very curious and edifying. The verdict virtually in favour of Mrs. Bagot has, I believe, given pretty general satisfaction. She had the sympathy of people who thought she and her child had been hardly used, whatever her character might have been. It has been a wretched story though; the inner life of Mr. Bagot before his marriage and afterwards—and one wonders how decent people could have associated with such a man. Mrs. Bagot, too, her adventures before marriage and afterwards, "foolish fastness" or "licentious looseness," as Judge Warren termed it, a mixture of both perhaps; what can be said of her? Such a coarse life: her notions of pleasure not so elevated perhaps as her maid's, a life of eating, drinking, rough language, vulgarly unrefined. A lady who speaks of a "tough life of meat," Bagot was wont to have done, and who has a lot of fast and tipsy admirers with whom she goes to Elysium after the theatre; who has a vocabulary of slang equal to that of a Munia Hall girl—how or what shall we call her? I dare say she was what some of the young fellows term "a jolly woman." I like "a jolly woman" I beg leave to say; but then I understand by that term a woman with pleasant manners and a genial flow of spirits. Vulgarity in a woman claiming to be a lady is not to be borne, and yet a good many people appear to have borne with Mrs. Bagot—gay young lancers, promising young gentlemen about town, &c. "Going to bed with the Frenchman" was another of this lady's pretty figures of speech for taking too much brandy, and "a bit of pickles" meant dinner. What stupid slang in addition to its coarseness. And yet the Verners are a good family, and old Mr. William, I remember some years ago, a most respectable and virtuous old gentleman famous for his rampant Protestantism. How could he have got such a daughter? It is a wonderful peep into a section of Society, not the highest of course; but still the Verners and the Bagots had a social position were supposed to be ladies and gentlemen, and English country houses, and other other forms of life in other climes and among other people. I hope not, and yet I have an uncomfortable feeling that it must be.

Theatrical managers have hit upon a

quite new device for increasing their receipts. It is well known that private boxes are the most profitable part of a theatre. Even at a house where the stalls, pit, dress-circle, upper boxes, and gallery are crowded nightly, the private boxes are sure to be many of them, unoccupied. In order therefore, to bring this hitherto barren portion of the house into cultivation, the managers of some theatres advertise that—"Persons booking private boxes at the theatre will have a well-appointed brougham sent to convey the party to and from the theatre, free of expense, within the city radius." An *imprimario* advertises as follows in yesterday's Times:—"I wanted a large room in London where two sisters (twins) well-known in Holland, and whose heads are grown together, may be exhibited for some time. Apply, stating terms to X. D., care of Van Dittmar's advertising offices, Rotterdam."

I am fortunate enough to possess two rather regular correspondents at Constantinople, both of them observant, clever fellows. One of them sends a good deal of General Skobelev, especially the "Morning Commercial Club" in Pera, where Skobelev is an *habitué*; and perhaps some of my friend's remarks and opinions regarding the most famous (except Gourko) of the Russian Generals may be acceptable.—"Skobelev's appearance is more that of an Englishman than a Russian. There may be something of the Slav about his somewhat flat, and broad nose, but he has a clear blue Saxon eye (his mother was a German), a frank open look, and a profusion of tawny beard and moustache. He is tall, about six feet high, with broad shoulders and long legs. He affects a frock, and wears uniform as seldom as possible. He dresses badly, however, and has awkward, or clumsy, or careless ways, but nevertheless looks unmistakably like a gentleman. For instance, he sits with his back rounded and his legs tucked far back his chair, which he keeps tilted on its hind legs in most restless and fidgeting manner. Even if we knew nothing of his career, we should guess him to be prompt, energetic, resolute; but his forehead and the shape of his head generally are not those which we associate with the expectation of very great capacity. He speaks English like an Englishman, and is a favourite with the English here, for whom he in turn seems to have a genuine liking. At the Club he seems never so happy as when he can get to the same table with Baker Pasha, and it is very pleasant to hear the two heroes exchanging their experiences. By the bye, there are other points of resemblance between the two men, besides gallantry and military skill; for General Skobelev is said to be a formidable character among the ladies, who here at Pera certainly do their best to spoil him. One of the pleasantest traits about Skobelev is the ready generosity with which he recognizes the merit of an enemy, even when he himself has suffered by it. The English Osman long ago familiar. But here, now, in Constantinople, he shows the same generous spirit. I have mentioned the mingled respect and cordiality with which he outlives Baker Pasha's society, but I could give other instances. Thus he was anxious to make the acquaintance of the English officer who had covered the retreat of the Turkish forces into the lines of Thessalonika. On hearing that it was Colonel Charles Grantley Norton, who usually dined at the Club, nothing would satisfy Skobelev but to at once running all over the house in search of him. At last he caught Colonel Norton, very much en *deshabille*, in a dressing-room, and with mingled apologies and compliments proceeded forthwith to introduce himself. Colonel Norton, at the eleventh hour of the campaign, when the enemy were already on the Philopappolis road, had at last obtained from the Turkish authorities permission to attempt a scheme (of a mounted infantry) which he had been pressing on them for months. Accordingly, with a motley force of a few hundred Circassians and Arabs, he had reached as far as half-way between Teheran and Adrianople, when he fell in with the Russian advanced guard, commanded by Skobelev in person. With his small, undisciplined and mongrel force, neither infantry nor cavalry, Colonel Norton contrived to mystify Skobelev's Cossacks so thoroughly, besides administering one or two sharp lessons, as to impose on that General a caution and hesitation in his advance very foreign to his character. In fact, Norton may be said to have secured the Turkish commander at Buyuk Thekmedjie a respite of at least four days, which might have been employed (but were not) in making the position defensible. In these operations, Colonel Norton lost fully half his men—some in the constant skirmishes, some by desertion—and it was not until the armistice had been signed, when Norton allowed himself unresistingly to be enveloped by the Russians at Silivri, that Skobelev became aware how contemptible the force was, both in numbers and composition, by which he had suffered himself to be amused. It shows nobility in the man that he was so anxious to know and congratulate the British officer who in a small way had so long baffled him. General Skobelev is more over as modest with regard to himself as he is generous in his appreciation of others. Describing one of the attacks on Plevna, he said there were two hills or eminences between which he hesitated to choose as a position for himself and staff. One, however, was less exposed to the enemy's fire than the other. "And so," said Skobelev laughing, "I fixed upon that." But my Chief of the Staff, a German officer, turned his big, honest brown eyes upon me, and said quietly:—"General, we shall be able to observe the enemy's movements better from the other hill." "Yes," I replied; but it will be precious hot there." "You know best, my General," persisted the Chief of the Staff, "but I should choose the best position for observation." "Of course after that," continued Skobelev, "I was obliged to go there, and we got well peppered accordingly!"

I have said above that the English officers at Constantinople expect an attack from the Russians. I thought to add that they do not fear it. They believe Todeleben's safety to be more endangered than that of Stambul. In fact, their deliberate opinion is that if war should break out with Russia on one side, and England and Turkey on the other, few Russian soldiers now in Turkey would live to re-cross the Danube. They believe this also to be Todeleben's opinion, and that of all the more able Russian officers. Nevertheless the same English officers also think that, considering how the Russians have behaved about in Pera, and after advancing such pretensions to patriotism and even swarming superiority to Turkey, as these contained in the San Stefano Treaty, it is altogether impossible (even though, in total destruction, should follow the opposite course) for Russia to recoil much. She absolutely dare not retreat, while the prolong of London at Constantinople is becoming in-

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tolerable. If, therefore, negotiations should hang fire between London and St. Petersburg, or take an ugly turn, it is the conviction of many good soldiers and able men at Constantinople (and, it is said, that of Mr. Turgot himself) that the Russians will try a *coup de main* on the positions of the Bosphorus. I have mentioned that Skobelev and Valentine Baker are the best of friends. They dine together two days out of three, and behave with the utmost respect and cordiality towards each other. But this does not prevent Skobelev sending his Cossacks daily to try to edge round northwards towards the Belgrad Wood and Buyukdere, and does not prevent Baker Pasha from changing his sentries every two hours, or from ordering his advanced line to fire at once with ball-cartridge on any of Skobelev's Cossacks who may cross to the Turkish side of the neutral ground.

Miscellaneous.

A DANGEROUS BEDFELLOW.—One must be easy in one's mind to go to sleep quietly, but what must have been the feelings of the stranger who was sent upstairs in a Western hotel to sleep with a blackwoodsman who gave him this welcome, "Wafal, stranger, I've no objection to your sleeping with me, none in the least; but it seems to me the bed's rather narrow for you to sleep comfortable, consider! how I dream. You see I am an old trapper, and generally dream of shootin' and scalpin' Indians. Where I stopped night afore last they charged me five dollars extra 'cause I happened to whittle up the head-board with my knife while I was dreamin'. But you can come to bed if you like. I feel kinder peaceable to-night."

A SMALL BOY'S READING.—The logical capacity is one of the most beautiful and touching things to be seen in the modern small boy. At the conclusion of a festival not very long ago, an excellent teacher, desirous of administering a trifling moral lesson, inquired of the boys if they had enjoyed the repast. With the ingenuous modesty of youth they all responded, "Yes, sir." "Then," asked the excellent teacher, "if you had slipped into my garden and picked those strawberries without my leave, would they have tasted as good as now?" Every small boy in that staid and starchy company shrieked, "No, sir!" "Why not?" "Cause," said little Thomas, with the cheerfulness of conscious virtue, "then we shouldn't have had sugar and cream with 'em."

In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, subtle, and as acute as a fox. An Indian of the Miami tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The poor red man brought his money to the creditor and waited, expecting the lawyer to write a receipt. "What are you waiting for?" said the lawyer. "Receipt," said the Indian. "Receipt? What do you know about a receipt? Can you understand the nature of a receipt? Tell me the use of one, and I will give it to you." The Indian looked at him a moment, and then said: "S'pose my be die; I'm go to Hoston; me find gate locked; me see the Postle Peter; he say, 'Simon, what do you want?' Me want to get in. He say, 'You pay Mr. J. dat money?' What me do? I hab no receipt; hab to hunt all over the bad place to find you." He got the receipt.

Remains by a colored brother in Georgia. "Brethren, my 'ppearance is dat it ain't de perfection of 'Alion, but de 'casional practice of it dat makes a man 'capable up yonder. When yer gits to de golden gate an' Peter looks yer right 'in de eye and yer shows him yer long crowd an' say, 'pompous like, dat yer 'longed ter de big Pinclopin Church, de 'Postle 'I shake his head an' say, 'Dat ain't nuff ter get yer through.' But if yer takes all yer bills under yer arm, yer grocer-bills an' yer rent-bills, an' he looks 'em over an' finds 'em all receipted, he'll say, 'Yer title's clear, an' unlock de gate an' let yer pitch yer voice for de angels' song. But I ain't no use ter trabel along dat narrow path 'less yer can kerry deled up in yer crowd, a good recommendation from yer creditors. Hebben ain't no place fur a man who has to dodge round a corner fur fear ob meatin' some one who'll ak fur dat little bit dat nebbes was paid."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 20, 1878.

PIUM.—New Pina, cash, \$800 a 602½ credit.

" Old Pina, cash, ... None credit.

" New Benares, cash, 570 a 572½ credit.

" Old Benares, cash, None credit.

" New Malwa, cash, 802½ credit, 807½

" Allowance Teels, 12 a 16

" Old Malwa, cash, ... credit.

" Allowance Teels, ...

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/8

" 30 days' sight, ... 3/8

" 6 months' sight, ... 3/10

Jedite, ... 8/10

Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 8/10

Bombay, demand, Rupees, ... 255

Calcutta, ... 255

Shanghai, demand, ... 72½

" 30 days' ... 73

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 72 ½ prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,800

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,450

Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 680

Chinese Insurance Co., \$290

North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,050

C.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$800

China Fire Ins. Co., \$210

H.K. & W. Dock Co., 16 ½ prem.

S.K. & M. S. boat Co., \$1 prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 21

Hongkong Gas Co., \$90

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$85

China Sugar Refining Co., 40 ½ prem.

Chinese Imperial ... \$103.10.

Do, of 1877, \$107.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, July 20, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.04

" 1 P.M. ... 30.00

" 4 P.M. ... 29.98

TERMO-METER—9 A.M. ... 87

" 1 P.M. ... 88

" 4 P.M. ... 88

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 76

" Do. 1 P.M. ... 76

" Do. 4 P.M. ... 76

Do. Maximum ... 88

Do. Minimum over night ... 82

Portfolio.

THE LEGEND OF ST. SOPHIA.

When the fierce Moslems stormed the town,
They sacked Byzantium up and down;
Not even Saint Sophia stayed
Their cruel all-destroying raid;
The sacred walls no shelter gave;
They reared their chargers up the nave,
Trampling down with iron hoof
The people gathered under its roof.
And yet, in spite of startled cry,
The shout of angry foam high,
The ring of the consecrated stones
Neath the horses' feet, the dying moans,
The priest, who at the altar there
Had just begun to chant his prayer,
His prayer, unbroken, chanting on,
Unmoved in either rock or tone;
In voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
He said the holy Catholic mass.

When closer still the horde drew near,
He seemed neither to see nor hear,
Until they pressed to left and right
And quashed the candles in his sight;
And then he turned to look in sight;
The sacrament. He took the bread,
And held the wine above his head,
And with a look sublime said:
"Christ's servant never yet has fled,"
He walked with firm and equal tread
The only open way. It led
To the solid minster wall; and lo!
As one of old the sea did know
To open a way for Israel's host,
And close again when the people crossed,
So now the wall did part in twain,
Revealing the priest, and close again;
While e'er the Moslems ceased to hear,
From just behind the wall afar,
A voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
Repeat the holy Catholic mass.

Stern Islam now the minister ruled,
And all the conquered building schooled
To speak its mandates. Much they burned,
And when they marked the altar turned
To Christ's Jerusalem its face,
They tore it rudely from its place,
And made it look to Mecca. Still,
Listening off against their will,
The very workmen paused to hear,
From just behind the wall afar,
A voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
Repeat the holy Catholic mass.

And still behind the walls, they say,
The priest imprisoned waits the day
That brings the end of Moslem sway;
And now and then they hear the tone
Of his devotion through the stone.
The legend arose from legend-voice,
"The day will come, when prophet-voice
And then the wall will part in twain,
The faithful priest come out again;
Within his hand will be the bread,
He'll hold the wine above his head,
And climb with firm and equal tread
The altar stairs, to finish there,
As he began, his chanting prayer,
In voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
He'll end the holy Catholic mass."

ILLUSIONS.—In this kingdom of illusions
We go eagerly for plays and for actions.
There is none but a strict and faithful
dealing of home, and a severe and faithful
of all day's reality or illusion there. Whatever
games are played with us, we must play
no games with ourselves, but deal in our
privacy with the honest and truth.
I look upon the simple and honest virtues
of veracity and honesty as the root of all
that is sublime in character. Speak as
you think, be what you are, pay your debts
of all kinds. I prefer to be owned as sound
and solvent, and my word, as good as my
bond, and to be what cannot be skipped, or
disputed, or undermined, to all the *tricks*
in the universe. This reality is the founda-
tion of friendship, religion, poetry, and art.
At the top or at the bottom of all
illusions, I set the chest which still leads
us to work and live for appearances, in
spite of our conviction, in all sane hours,
that it is what we really are that avails
with friends, with strangers, and with fate
or fortune.

One would think, from the talk of men,
that riches and poverty were a great
matter; but the Indians say, that they
do not think the white man with his brow
of cave, always toiling, afraid of heat and
cold, and keeping within doors, has any
advantage of them. The permanent
interest of every man is, never to be in a
false position, but to have the weight of
Nature to back him in all that he does.
Riches and poverty are a thick or thin
costume; and our life—the life of all of us
—is identical. For we transcend the cir-
cumstances continually, and taste the real
quality of existence; as in our employ-
ments, which only differ in the manipula-
tions, but express the same laws; or in
our thoughts, which wear no silks, and
taste no ice-creams. We see God face to
face every hour, and know the favour of
Nature.

The early Greek philosophers Heraclitus
and Xenophanes measured their force on
this problem of identity. Diogenes of
Apollonia said, that unless the atoms were
made of one stuff, they could never blend
and act with one another. But the
Hindus, in their sacred writings express
the liveliest feeling, both of the essential
identity, and of that illusion which the
senses vary to be. "The nations,"
said, "and I, and mine," which influence
the world. Diogenes, O Lord of all crea-
tures! the concept of knowledge which pro-
ceeds from ignorance. And the beatitude
of man they hold to lie in being freed from
fascination.

The intellect is stimulated by the state-
ment of truth in a trope, and the will by
clothing the laws of life in illusions. But
the unities of Truth and of Right are not
broken by the disguise. These need never
be any confusion in these. In a crowded
life of many parts and performers, on a
stage of nations, or in the obscurest
hamlet in Maine or California, the same
elements offer the same choices to each
new comer, and according to his election,
he fixes his fortune in absolute Nature.
It would be hard to put more mental and
moral philosophy than the Persians have
thrown into a sentence—

"Foolish thou art, though wisest of the wise:
There be the foot of virtue, not of vice."
There is no chance, and no anomaly, in
the universe. All is system and gradation.
Every god is there sitting in his sphere.
The young mortal enters the hall of the
Prætorian; there is he alone with them
there, they pouring on him benedictions

and gifts and beckoning him up to their
thrones. On the instant, and incessantly,
fall snow-storms of illusions. He fancies
himself in a vast crowd which sways this
way and that, and whose movements and
doings he must obey: he fancies himself
poor, orphaned, insignificant. The mad
crowd drives hither and thither, now fur-
iously commanding this thing to be done,
now that. What is he that he should resist
their will, and think or act for himself?
Every moment, new changes, and new
showers of deceptions, to baffle and distract
him. And when, by and by, for an instant,
the air clears, and the cloud lifts a little,
there are the gods still sitting around him
on their thrones,—they alone with him
alone.—Emerson.

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

(By Waters.)

THE TWINS.
The records of police courts afford but
imperfect evidence of the business really
effected by the officers attached to them.
The machinery of English criminal law is,
in practice, so subservient to the caprice of
individual prosecutors, that instances are
constantly occurring in which flagrant
violations of natural justice are, from vari-
ous motives, corrupt and otherwise, with-
drawn not only from the cognizance of
judicial authority, but from the reprobation
of public opinion. Compromises are usually
effected between the apprehension of the
incompetent parties and the public examina-
tion before a magistrate. The object of
prosecution has been arrived at in the
interim, and it is then found utterly
hopeless to proceed, however manifest may
have appeared the guilt of the prisoner.
If you adopt the expedient of compelling
the attendance of the prosecutor, it is, in
nine cases out of ten, mere time and trouble
thrown away. The utter forgetfulness of
memory, the loose recollection of facts so
vividly remembered but a few hours before,
the delicately scrupulous hesitation to
depose confidently to the clearest verities,
evinced by the reluctant prosecutor, render
a conviction almost impossible; so that—
except in cases of flagrant and startling
crimes, which are of course earnestly
prosecuted by the crown lawyers—offences
against our sovereign lady the Queen; her
crown, and dignity, as criminal indictments
run, if no aggrieved subject voluntarily
appears to challenge justice in behalf of his
"legitimate" lady, remain unchastised, and not
unfrequently inexpressed. From several ex-
amples of this prevalent abuse which have
come within my own knowledge, I select
the following instance, merely changing the
names of the parties.

My services, the superintendent late one
afternoon informed me, were required in a
perplexed and entangled affair, which would
probably occupy me for some time, as
orders had been given to investigate the
matter thoroughly. There, he added, is
a Mr. Repton, a highly respectable country
solicitor's clerk. He is from Lancashire,
and is staying at Webb's Hotel, Piccadilly.
You are to see him at once. He will put
you in possession of all the facts—rumours
rather, I should say, for the facts, to my
apprehension, are scant enough—connected
with the case, and you will then use all
possible diligence to ascertain first if the
alleged crime has been really committed,
and if so, of course to bring the criminal or
criminals to justice.

I found Mr. Repton, a stout, bald-headed,
gentlemanly person, apparently about sixty
years of age, just in the act of going out.
I have a pressing engagement for this
evening, Mr. Waters, said he, after glanc-
ing at the introductory note I had brought,
and cannot possibly go into the business
with the attention and minuteness it re-
quires till the morning. But I'll tell you
that one of the parties concerned, and
the one too, with whom you will have
especially to deal, is, I know, to be at
Covent Garden Theatre this evening. It
is of course necessary that you should be
thoroughly acquainted with his person;
and if you will go with me in the cab that
is waiting outside, I will step with you into
the theatre, and point him out. I as-
serted, and on entering Covent Garden
sent Mr. Repton, who kept behind me, to
avoid observation, directed my attention
to a group of persons occupying the front
seats of the third box in the lower tier
from the stage, on the right-hand side of
the house. They were—a gentleman of
about thirty years of age; his wife, a very
elegant person; a year or two younger;
and three children, the eldest of whom, a boy,
could not have been more than six or seven
years old. This done, Mr. Repton left the
theatre, and about two hours afterwards I
did the same.

The next morning I breakfasted with the
Lancashire collector by appointment. As
soon as breakfast was concluded, business
was at once entered upon.

You closely observed Sir Charles
Malvern yesterday evening, I presume?
said Mr. Repton.
I paid great attention to the gentleman
you pointed out to me, I answered, if he
be Sir Charles Malvern.

He is, at least. But of that
presently. First let me inform you that
Malvern, a few months ago, was a beggared
gamester, or nearly so, to speak with
precision. He is now in good bodily health,
has a charming wife, and a family to whom
he is much attached, an unblemished
estate of about twelve thousand a year, and
has not gambled since he came into pos-
session of the property. This preface, I
there, think you, anything remarkable in
Sir Charles's demeanour?

Singularly so. My impression was,
that he was labouring under a terrible
depression of spirits, caused, I imagined,
by pecuniary difficulties. His manner was
restless, abstracted. He paid no attention
whatever to anything going on on the stage,
except when his wife or one of the children
especially challenged his attention; and
then a brief answer returned, he relapsed
into the same restless inattention as be-
fore. He is very nervous too. The box
door was suddenly opened once or twice,
and I noticed his sudden start each time.

You have exactly described him. Well,
that perturbed, inquiet feverishness of
manner has constantly distinguished him
since his accession to the Redwood estates,
and only since then it strengthens me
and one or two others in possibly an
unfounded suspicion, which—

more for the first time in harness, which
Sir Thomas had lately purchased at a very
high price. Two grooms on horseback
were in attendance, to render assistance if
required, for the animal was a very
powerful, high-spirited one. All went very
well till they arrived in front of Mr.
Meredith's place, Oak Villa. This gentle-
man has a passion for firing off a number
of brass cannon on the anniversary of such
events as he deems worthy of the honour.
This happened, unfortunately, to be one of
Mr. Meredith's gunpowder days; and as Sir
Thomas and his son were passing, a stream
of light flashed directly in the eyes of the
mare, followed by the roar of artillery, at
no more than about ten paces off. The
terrified animal became instantly unmanage-
able, got the bit between her teeth, and
darted off at the wildest speed. The road
is a curved and rugged one; and after
tearing along for about half a mile, the off-
wheel of the gig came, at an abrupt turn,
full against a milestone. The tremendous
shock hurled the two unfortunate gentlemen
upon the road with frightful violence, tore
the vehicle almost completely asunder, and
so injured the mare that she died the next
day. The alarmed grooms, who had not
only been unable to render assistance, but
even to keep up with the terrified mare,
found Mr. Archibald Redwood, quite dead.
The spine had been broken close to the
base of the neck; his head, in fact, was
doubled up, so to speak, under the body.
Sir Thomas still breathed, and was con-
veyed to Redwood Manor-house. Surgical
assistance was promptly obtained; but the
internal injuries were so great, that the
excellent old gentleman expired in a few
hours after he had reached his home. I
was hastily sent for; and when I arrived,
Sir Thomas was still fully conscious. He
inquired for me matters, of great import-
ance, which he requested I would direct, after
his death, my best care and attention.
His son, I was aware, had but just returned
from a tour on the continent, where he had
been absent for nearly a twelvemonth; but
I was not aware, neither was his father till
the day before his death, that Mr. Archibald
Redwood had not only secretly espoused a
Miss Ashton—of a reduced family, but
belonging to our best gentry—but had also
turned home, not solely for the purpose of
soliciting Sir Thomas's forgiveness of his
unauthorised espousals, but that the prob-
able heir of Redwood might be born within
the walls of the ancient manor-house.
After the first burst of passion and surprise,
Sir Thomas, one of the best-hearted men
in the universe, cordially forgave his son's
disobedience—partly, and quite rightly,
imputing it to his own foolish urgency in
pressing a union with one of the Leacy
family, with which the baronet was very
intimate, and whose estates adjoined his.

Well, this lady, now a widow, had been
left by her husband at Chester, whilst he
came on to seek an explanation with his
father. Mr. Archibald Redwood was to have
set out the next morning in one of Sir
Thomas's carriages to bring home his wife;
and the baronet, with his dying breath,
bade me assure her of his entire forgiveness,
and his earnest hope and trust that through
his offspring the race of the Redwoods
might be continued in a direct line. The
family estates, I should tell you, being
strictly entailed on heirs-male, devolved, if
no son of Mr. Archibald Redwood should
survive him, upon Charles Malvern, the
son of a cousin of the late Sir Thomas
Redwood. The baronet had always felt
partially towards Malvern, and had assisted
him pecuniarily a hundred times. Sir
Thomas also directed me to draw as quickly
as I could a short will bequeathing Mr.
Charles Malvern twenty thousand pounds
out of the personalty. I wrote as ex-
pediently as I could, but by the time the
paper was ready for his signature, Sir
Thomas was no longer conscious. I placed
the pen in his hand, and I fancied he
understood the purpose for his fingers
closed firmly upon it; but the power to
guide was utterly gone, and only a slight
scrambling stroke marked the paper as the
pen slid across it in the direction of the
falling arm.

Mr. Malvern arrived at the manor-house
about an hour after Sir Thomas breathed
his last. It was clearly apparent through-
out all his sorrow, partly real, I have no doubt,
as well as partly assumed, that joy, the
joy of riches, splendour, station was
denying all his efforts to subdue or conceal it,
as I could, acquainted him with the true
position of affairs. The revelation of
feeling which ensued entirely surprised
him; and it was not till an hour afterwards
that he recovered his self-possession, and
sufficiently to converse reasonably and
coolly upon his position. At last he became
apparently reconciled to the sudden
overturning of his imaginatively brilliant
prospects, and it was agreed that as he was
relative of the widow, he should at once
set off to break the sad news to her. Well,
a few days after his departure, I received a
letter from him, stating that Lady Redwood
—I don't think, by the way, that as her
husband died before succeeding to the
baronetcy, she is entitled to that appella-
tion of honour; we, however, call her so
out of courtesy—that Lady Redwood,
though prematurely confined in consequence
of the intelligence of her husband's un-
timely death, had given birth to a female
child, and that both mother and daughter
were as well as could be expected. This
you will agree, seemed perfectly satis-
factory?

Entirely so.
So I thought, Mr. Malvern was now
unquestionably, whether Sir Charles
Malvern or not, the proprietor of the
Redwood estates, burdened as with a
charge, in accordance with the conditions
of the entails, of a thousand pounds life
annuity to the late Mr. Redwood's infant
daughter.

Sir Charles returned to Redwood Manor-
house, where his wife and family soon
afterwards arrived. Lady Redwood had
been joined, I understood, by her mother,
Mrs. Ashton, and would, when able, to
undertake the journey, return to her
maternal home. It was about two months
after Sir Thomas Redwood's death that I
determined to pay Lady Redwood a visit,
in order to the winding up of the personal
estate, which it was desirable to accomplish
as speedily as possible; and then a new and
terrible light flashed upon me.

"What on earth," I exclaimed, for the
first time breaking silence—what could
there be to reveal?

Only, rejoined Mr. Repton, that ill-
delivered, as Lady Redwood admitted
herself to have been, it was her intimate,
unconquerable conviction that she had
given birth to twins!

And you suspect—
We don't know what to suspect. Should
the lady's confident belief be correct, the
missing child might have been a boy. You
understand?

"I do. But is there any tangible evidence
to justify this horrible suspicion?"
Yes; the surgeon-apothecary and his
wife, a Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who attended
Lady Redwood, have suddenly disappeared
from Chester, and from no explainable
motive, having left or abandoned a fair
business there.

"That has certainly an ugly look."
True; and a few days ago I received
information that Williams has been seen in
Birmingham. He was well dressed, and
not apparently in any business.

"There certainly appears some ground
for suspicion. What plan of operations do
you propose?"
That, replied Mr. Repton, "I must leave
to your more practised sagacity. I can
only undertake that no means shall be lack-
ing that may be required."

It will be better, perhaps, I suggested,
after an interval of reflection, that I
should proceed to Birmingham at once.
You have of course an accurate description
of the persons of Williams and his wife
ready?

I have; and very accurate, pen-and-ink
sketches I am told they are. Besides
these, I have also here, continued Mr.
Repton, taking from his pocket-book a
sheet of carefully folded stained paper, a full
description of the female baby, drawn up
by its mother, under the impression that
twins always—I believe they generally do—
closely resemble each other. "Light
hair, blue eyes, dimpled chin," and so on.
The lady—a very charming person, I
assure you, and meek and gentle as a fawn
—is chiefly anxious to recover her child.
You and I, should our suspicions be con-
firmed, have other duties to perform."

This was pretty nearly all that passed,
and the next day I was in Birmingham.
The search, as I was compelled to be
very cautious in my inquiries, was tedious,
but finally successful. Mr. and Mrs. Wil-
liams I discovered living in a pretty house,
with neat grounds attached, about two
miles out of Birmingham, on the coach
road to Wolverhampton. Their assumed
name was Burridge, and I ascertained from
the servant-girl, who fetched their dinner
and supper beer, and occasionally wine and
spirits, from a neighbouring tavern, that
they had one child, a boy, a few months
old, whom neither father nor mother
seemed very fond. By dint of much per-
severance, I at length got upon pretty
familiar terms with Mr. Burridge, alias
Williams. He spent his evenings regularly
in a tavern; but with all the painstaking,
indefatigable ingenuity I employed, the
chief knowledge I acquired, during three
weeks of assiduous endeavour, was, that
my friend Burridge intended, immediately
after a visit which he expected shortly to
receive from a rich and influential relative
in London, to emigrate to America, at all
events to go abroad. This was, however,
very significant and precious information,
and very rarely, indeed, was he, after I had
obtained it, out of my sight or observation.
At length perseverance obtained its reward.
One morning I discerned my friend, much
more sprightly attired than ordinary, make
his way to the railway station, and there
question with eager looks every passenger
that alighted from the first-class carriages.
At last a gentleman, whom I instantly re-
cognised, spite of his shawl and other
wrappings, arrived by the express train
from London. Williams instantly accosted
him, a cab was called, and away they drove.

I followed in another, and saw them both
alight at a hotel in New Street. I also
alighted, and was mentally debating how
to proceed, when Williams came out of the
tavern, and proceeded in the direction of
his home. I followed, overtook him, and
soon contrived to ascertain that he and his
wife had important business to transact in
Birmingham the next morning, which
would render it impossible he should meet
me, as I proposed, till two or three o'clock
in the afternoon at the earliest; and the
next morning, my esteemed friend informed
me, he would leave the place, probably for
ever. An hour after this interesting con-
versation, I, accompanied by the chief of
the Birmingham police, was closeted with
the landlord of the hotel in New Street, a
highly respectable person, who promised
me every assistance in his power. Sir
Charles Malvern had, we found, engaged a
private room for the transaction of im-
portant business with some persons he
expected in the morning, and our plans
were soon fully matured and agreed upon.

I slept till that night, and immediately
after breakfast hastened with my Bir-
mingham colleague to the hotel. Sir
Charles Malvern's use had been a bedroom, and a
large wardrobe, with a high wing at each
end, still remained in it. We tried if it
would hold us, and with very little stooping
and squeezing found it would do very well.
The landlord then gave us the signal to be
on the alert, and we jumped ourselves,
locking the windows from the inside. A
minute or two afterwards Sir Charles and
Mrs. Williams entered, each carrying a
bag, and in having been brought, business
commenced in right earnest. Their con-
versation it is needless to detail. It will
suffice to observe that it was manifest Sir
Charles, by a heavy bribe, had induced the
apothecary and his wife to conceal the
birth of the male child, which, as I sus-
pected, was that which Williams and his spouse
were bringing up as their own. I must do
the tedious baronet the justice to say that
he had from the first the utmost anxiety
that no harm should befall the infant. Mr.
Malvern's nervous dread lest his con-
federates should be questioned, had induced
their hurried departure from Chester, and
it now appeared that he had become aware
of the suspicions entertained by Mr. Repton,
and could not rest till the Williamses and
the child were safe out of the country. It
was now insisted by the woman more
especially that the agreement for the large
annual payment to be made by Sir Charles
should be fully written out and signed in
plain "black and white," to use Mrs. Wil-
liams's expression, in order that no future
misunderstandings might arise. This Mr.
Malvern strongly objected to; but finding
the woman would accept of no other terms,
he reluctantly complied, and at the same time
reiterated that if any harm should befall
the boy—to whom he intended, he said, to
leave a handsome fortune—he would cease,
regardless of consequences, to himself, to
pay the Williamses a single shilling.

A silence of several minutes followed,
broken only by the scratching of the pen
on the paper. The time was so passed
age, squeezed, crooked, as I was in
that narrow box, and so I afterwards
learned it did to my fellow sufferer. At
length Mr. Malvern said, in the same
cautious whisper in which he had all
hitherto spoken: "This will do, I think,"
and read what he had written. Mr. and

Mrs. Williams signified their approval; and
as matters were now fully ripe, I gently
turned the key, and very softly pushed
open the door. The backs of the amiable
trio were towards me, and as my boots
were off, and the apartment was thickly
carpeted, I approached unperceived, and
to the inexpressible horror and astonish-
ment of the parties concerned, whose heads
were bent eagerly over the important
document, a hand, which belonged to none
of them, was thrust silently, but swiftly
forward, and grasped the precious instru-
ment. A fierce exclamation from Mr.
Malvern as he started from his seat, and a
she fell back in her, followed; and to add
to the animation of the tableau, my friend
comprehended at a glance the situation of
affairs, and made a furious dash at the
paper. I was quicker as well as stronger
than he, and he failed in his object.
Resistance was of course out of the
question; and in less than two hours we
were speeding on the rail towards London,
accompanied by the child, whom we in-
trusted to Williams's servant-maid.

Mr. Repton was still in town, and
Mrs. Ashton, Lady Redwood, and her
unmarried sister, in their impatience
of intelligence, had arrived several days
before. I had the pleasure of accompan-
ing Mr. Repton with the child and his
temporary nurse to Osborne's Hotel in
the Adelphi; and I really at first feared for
the exact mother's reason, or that she
would do the infant a mischief, so tumultu-
ous, so frenzied was her rapturous joy
at the recovery of her lost treasure. When
placed in the cot beside the female infant,
the resemblance of the one to the other
was certainly almost perfect. I never saw
before nor since so complete a likeness.
This was enough for the mother; but,
fortunately, we had much more satisfactory
evidence, legally viewed, to establish the
identity of the child in a court of law,
should the necessity arise for doing so.

Here, as far as I am concerned, all
positive knowledge of this curious piece of
family history ends. Of subsequent
transactions between the parties I had no
personal cognizance. I only know there
was a failure of justice, and I can pretty
well guess from what motives. The parties
I arrested in Birmingham were kept in
strict custody for several days; but no
entreaties, no threats, could induce the
instigators of the inquiry to appear against
the detected criminals.

Mrs. and Miss Ashton, Lady Redwood
and her children, left town the next day,
but one for Redwood Manor; and Mr.
Repton coolly told the angry superintendent
that he had no instructions to prosecute.
He, too, was speedily off, and the prisoners
were necessarily discharged out of custody.
I saw about three weeks afterwards in a
morning paper that Mr. Malvern, whom
the birth of a posthumous heir in a direct
line had necessarily deprived of all chance
of succession to the Redwood estates and
the baronetcy, which the newspapers had
so absurdly conferred on him, was, with
his amiable lady and family about to leave
England for Italy, where they intended to
remain some time. The expressed, but
uncompleted will of the deceased baronet,
Sir Thomas Redwood, had been, it was
further stated, carried into effect, and the
legacy intended for Mr. Malvern paid over
to him. The Williamses never, to my
knowledge, attained to the dignity of a
notice in the newspapers; but I believe
they pursued their original intention of
passing over to America.

This not only "Offence's" gilded hand,
but some of the best feelings of our nature,
not unfrequently shone by Justice, and
placed a concealing gloss over deeds which,
in other circumstances, would have infallibly
consigned the perpetrators to a prison or
perhaps the hulks. Whether, however,
my enactment could effectually grapple
with an abuse which springs from motives
so natural and amiable, is a question which
I must leave to wiser heads than mine to
discuss and determine.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS IN THE PACIFIC.

A correspondent writes to the Times:—
Having only recently returned from San
Francisco, where I have lived for over three
years, I am somewhat amused at the
"scare" that has been got up by the Press
on the question of the Russians buying
steamers to that city for cruisers. Let me
state some facts. The only vessels fit for
that purpose are those trading between San
Francisco, Australia, and China. Some of
the "China" steamers have been chartered
from the "White Star Line," and belonging
to an English company, are of course out
of the market. The others are owned by
the American Pacific Mail, and as they
have all their work out for them to
keep up their contracts with the steamers
they have, I doubt very much whether they
could afford to lose these contracts and their
trade, and incur penalties by selling their
vessels. I see one of your correspondents
mentions some steamers lying in Alameda
Bay. All I can say is I hope devoutly the
Russians will buy them; for the only sail-
ing they will do will be to the bottom.
They have been lying there for years, and
are only the ordinary bay steamers with
"walking beams." I know of no others
that even ply to San Francisco, except a
few coasters to Panama southwards, and a
British Columbia northwards, and though
they may do very well for the business, I
should be sorry to risk a trip in them across
the Pacific. I saw the whole Russian
Pacific fleet last year in San Francisco Bay,
when they came to be repaired in Mare
Island Dockyard, and from what I saw I
am not very nervous about the damage they
could do us.

"SALT WATER" MEMOS.

Origin of mariners' compass in China
more than 1000 years before Christ. Its
first introduction to use in Europe by
Flavio Gioia, an Italian, in 1302.
First thermometer, made by Cornelius
Drebbel, a Hollander, in 1680.
Earliest authentic date to the rise of
Commerce, about 1000 years before Christ.
The Phœnicians sent expeditions to Ophir
(India), and are said to have doubled the
Vape of Good Hope.

California was discovered by Rodriguez
Cubillo, a Portuguese, in 1542. He also
discovered the Farallones Islands, naming
them after his pilot, Farallo.

The first diving dress of which we have
any authentic record is described in Schott's
work, published in 1664. It consisted of a
leather dress and a helmet.
The first dry docks built are the West
India Docks of London. They were com-
pleted in 1802, and have an area of 24 acres.

First legally established national emblem
of the United States was that adopted by
Congress June 14th, 1777, consisting of
thirteen stripes, alternate red and white,
and thirteen stars in a blue field.
Galileo was the first to construct a
telescope of a magnifying power of 30, in
1633.

Iron was first applied to the building of
iron ships in England in 1834.

The first men-of-war were during the
reign of Edward III, in 1350, when artillery
was first mounted on ships.

The first screw was steamer ever planned
as such, was in the United States, in 1824
and 1825. Ericsson was the inventor.

The first screw line-of-battle ship was
built by the French in 1850. Her name
was the "Napoleon."

First submarine boat to which a torpedo
was attached was used by David Bushnell,
an American, in 1776.

The first work built entitled to the name
of breakerwater, is that of Cherbourg,
France; it was commenced about 1781.

As regards the origin of the side-wheel
steamer, we find that in 1640-1643, Blasco
de Garay made several trials in Europe
with a vessel propelled by paddles, men
being used as the power to work the ma-
chine. In 1707, Papin applied his steam
engine to propel a model vessel, on the Eula
River, at Cassel. About 1763, William
Henry, of Pennsylvania, built a small model
steamer, which he tried with success.
Fulton's steamer, the "Clermont," made a
successful trip from New York to Albany,
August 7th-9th, 1807, averaging 15 miles
an hour. The first steamer in Great Britain
was the "Comet," in 1812. In 1819, the
first ocean-going steamer, the "Savannah,"
built in the United States, left Savannah,
and made the round voyage to England,
Russia, and home again.

Miscellaneous.

An Automatic Railway Signal is de-
scribed by the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*.
The apparatus has been invented by a
Swede, and, it is said, enables the station
officials to know the precise position of any
train at any time; it gives sound-signals to
the engineer, and at the station before the
train enters, thus enabling switches to be
cleared and arranged in time to prevent
accident. If two trains approach each other,
whether running in the same or in opposite
directions, the engineers of both trains
receive signals in time to prevent collision,
and the station people are at the same time
automatically informed of the position of
both trains. Any train may, by stopping at
certain points of the road where "contacts"
are arranged, open telegraphic communica-
tion with the stations at both ends of the
route, and two trains may in the same
manner telegraph to each other.

While driving himself the other day in
her pony carriage at Malta, says the *White-
hall Review*, the Duchess of Edinburgh
unfortunately ran over a child, who darted
into the roadway in that sudden manner
which there is no eluding, and of which all
who drive have much and standing ex-
perience every day of their lives. The
child was most severely injured; but thanks
to the promptitude and energy of the
Duchess, his life was in all probability be-
saved. Her Imperial Highness at once
sited the urbin into the carriage and drove
off to the doctor. The latter—a native of
the island—being a stupid fellow, could not
be made to understand the affair, though
tried by the Duchess in English, French and
Russian successively. "Who ever heard of
a doctor not knowing either English or
French," at last cried the Duchess with
impatience. "And who ever heard of a
Duchess knowing—Maltese?" retorted the
medico in his own lingo (a barbarous mixture
of Arabic, Coptic, and Italian), by some
means comprehending what was said.
H.I.H. was not, however, so easily defeated,
and despatching messengers to both the
Minutaur and the *Defence*, she obtained
eventually the assistance of surgeons from
both those war-ships. Not satisfied with
half measures, however, the Duchess has
not only sent her own medical man daily to
the child, but has also been most assiduous
in "calling herself" and giving practical
advice to the parents as to their treatment
of the patient, not forgetting to afford them
both constant and substantial pecuniary
assistance.

MURAT HALSTEAD, who has just returned
from Europe, introduced himself to a
New York *World* reporter about the Paris
Exposition. He said: The French people
are determined to make a success of it
and to have the most wonderful exhibit
that has ever been seen. They have one-
half of all the space. When I was there,
however, everything was in confusion. The
English will have the next best exhibit and
the United States will be fourth or fifth.
The Chinese and Japanese are going to
have a very fine exhibit, and I think that
it will surpass their displays at Philadel-
phia. The buildings in Paris are more
con

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 17th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.
Letters, 12 cents per oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.
Letters, 16 cents per oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.

Via San Francisco, or via Hongkong, or via Brindisi.
Letters, 22 cents.
Registration, 12 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.).

Letters, 16 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 6 cents.

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
Letters, 12 cents.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents.
Books & Patterns, 4 cents.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.
Letters, 30 cents.
Registration, 12 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.R.), Newfoundland.
Letters, 16 cents.
Registration, 12 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua.
Letters, 34 cents.
Registration, 12 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents.
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Letter by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 6 2 2.

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2.

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereunder named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing; upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (howsoever small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened or, in the case of seeds, &c., the bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packet, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.
1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Shanghai, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unimpacted, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each bag must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British-Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed; if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ior, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila and the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packet for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters as sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are, as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a broad file sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to \$25, 18 cents.
" 25 to 50, 36 "

" 50 to 100, 54 "

" 100 to 250, 72 "

Local Money Orders.
Up to \$25, 15 cents.
" 25 to 50, 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be counted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

July 19, 1878.

Letts. Paps. Letts. Paps.

Alonso, General	1	Jorgens, Rud.	1
G. de		Juonho, F. M.	1
Abdullah	1	Juster, Alexander	1 regd.
Choudhury	1	Kozon, K. S.	1 regd.
Alvarez, P. S.	1	Katon, M.	1
Aguero, Madlle.	1	Lopez, Susan M.	G.2
Aky Myan	1 regd.	Low Thin Yean	1
Antoine, Monar	1	Lo Yam Tung, Mrs.	1
Attai	1	Lynch, Richard	1
Atak Myan	1 regd.	Mackay, Mrs.	1
Ayoon	1 regd.	May, Miss	1
Bahia, Capt.	1	Opers, Cey	1
Barker, G.	3	Molcklein, J.	1
Barnes, Mr.	1	Morming, A.	1
Barrett, G.	1	Moffat, Walter	1
Barro, Monr.	1	Morley, W. H.	1
Bennett, G. A.	2	Morior & Co.	1
Bolcher, Bahima	1	Mosses	1
Braz, Mandel	1	Morgan, H. late	1 regd.
Burrows, Henr.	1	Mrs. Danbo	1
Butcher, J. B.	1	Muffit, Joseph	1
Cassipini, E.	1	Park, J. H.	2
Chili, H. C.	1	Patterson	1
China, Susan	1	Chas. H.	1
Clark, Capt.	1	Pembroke, Frank	1
Colville, M. D.	1	Piton, Capt.	1
Goughon, Mrs.	1	Pogson, R.	1
Davis, Quistin	1	Postman, Arnold	1
Derin, Geo.	1	Rawson, Monr.	1
Devlin, H.	1	Ras, Adolph	1
Ditlie, Monsr.	1	Rita, Molina	1
Donaldson, T.	1	Roche, John	1
Drew, J. B.	1	Rodrigues, B.	1
Drew, John E.	1	Saccomi, P.	1

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.							
Adria	Brit.	Stewart	781	July 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Marcellines, &c.	To-day
Amazona	Brit.	Stewart	2650	July 17	Messageries Maritimes	London	For Sale
Argentine	Brit.	Barnett	915	April 22	Turner & Co.	London	Laid up
Bertha	Brit.	Langley	1421	June 18	Meyer & Co.	London	To-morrow
Bombay	Brit.	Langley	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	London	
Caldora	Brit.	Williams	1303	July 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Camoens	Brit.	Williams	1303	July 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Cassandra	Brit.	Langley	937	July 17	W. W. P. & Co.	London	
Charlton	Brit.	Johnson	738	July 17	G. R. Stevens & Co.	London	
China	Brit.	Berry	2896	July 14	P. M. S. S. Co.	London	
Dalmia	Brit.	Thompson	654	July 10	Yuen Fat Hong	London	
Fame	Brit.	Stopani	117	April 18	Gee Chong Hong	London	
Flintpatrick	Brit.	Thompson	597	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Gleniffer	Brit.	Goode	1411	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Hailong	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Kienchow	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Kwangtung	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Lorne	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Madras	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Mayenne	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Mecca	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Norna	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Paragua	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Quinta	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Sea Gull	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Talwan	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Thales	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Tibre	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
West Stanley	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Yangtze	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Yesso	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Yottung	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Sailing Vessels.							
Albert Russell	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Alva	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Amie Lowry	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Anton Gunther	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Arcla	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Athene	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
B. van Middelburg	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
C. L. Pearson	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Channel Queen	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Charlotte Andrews	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Coeran	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Dirigo	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Eme	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Fair Leader	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Frederick	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Friedrich	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Friedrich	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Gallah	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Highlander	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Hiram Emery	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Hopeful	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Jean Pierre	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Josephus	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Julie	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Kate Tatham	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Kenton	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Kirkland	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Lodore	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Louis Eugene	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Margaret	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Maria Louise	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Mary Blair	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Mercur	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Milna	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Moss Glen	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Navesink	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Norman Court	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Nyassa	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Ocean Racer	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Oscar	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Per Ardua	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Pheton	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Philip Fitzpatrick	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Philippine	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Princess Sarah	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Queen of the Seas	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Rifleman	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
San Francisco	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
San Lorenzo	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Sarah Bell	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Silas Fish	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Sir Charles Napier	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Sir Harry Parkes	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Sontag	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
St. Idene	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Sumatra	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Sumner R. Moad	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Ta Hong Kong	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Teodora	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
The Frederick	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
The Tweed	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Tokata	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Tyburnia	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Wm. H. Delitz	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Chocola	Brit.	gun vessel	284	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Concor	Brit.	gun vessel	284	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Juliana	Brit.	gun vessel	284	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Porus	Brit.	gun vessel	284	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Tartar	Brit.	gun vessel	284	4	120	July 15	R. Evans

CANTON.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ningpo	Brit.	gun vessel	761	16	250	July 15	Stemmen & Co.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Hart	Brit.	gun vessel	464	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Marques de la Victoria	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Moanese	Brit.	gun vessel	2691	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Moorehead	Brit.	gun vessel	450	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Ranger	Brit.	gun vessel	541	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Victor Emanuel	Brit.	gun vessel	3087	20	600	July 15	R. Evans
Wel Yuen	Brit.	gun vessel	2856	2	250	July 15	R. Evans

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans
Amazons	Brit.	gun vessel	1200	4	120	July 15	R. Evans

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 20, 1878.

At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	400	350	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "	300	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . . "	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, cloven and prime cut, cy.	180	160	屠龍扒肉
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	160	140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	119	100	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	160	140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	330	300	牛舌
" " corned, . . . "	380	310	鹹牛舌
" Head, . . . "	550	500	牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	160	140	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	160	140	牛心
" Feet, . . . each	50	40	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	90	70	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	110	100	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	100	90	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60	50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set.	600	500	牛仔頭脚
" Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	230	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	260	180	金華火腿
" English, . . . "	360	340	金華火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160	羊牌骨
" Leg, . . . "	180	160	羊牌骨
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	130	羊牌骨
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	60	50	豬手
" Feet, . . . "	100	90	豬脚
" Fry, . . . "	110	100	豬雜
" Head, . . . "	80	70	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	豬心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60	豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	110	100	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	豬排
" Corned, . . . "	180	160	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	180	150	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	120	110	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400	350	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	80	70	羊腰
" Liver, . . . "	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . "	\$2	\$1.30	羊仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	140	130	羊核
Veal, . . . "	160	140	牛仔肉
Foultry.			生口
Oapous, . . . catty	250	180	鴨
Doves, . . . each	110	100	鴿
Ducks, . . . catty	140	130	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—	鴨蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	200	180	雞
Geese, . . . "	150	140	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	350	300	鵲
Pheasants, Canton, live, pairs	\$1.75	1.50	鵲
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . "	750	700	兔
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	400	300	火雞
" Hen, . . . "	300	280	火雞
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	200	180	鴨
Bream, . . . catty	100	90	魚
Catfish, . . . "	80	70	魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	140	—	魚
Crabs, . . . "	180	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	100	80	魚
Dace, . . . "	70	60	魚
Dog Fish, . . . "	60	50	魚
Kela, Congor, . . . "	80	70	魚
" Fresh water, . . . "	140	110	魚
" Yellow, . . . "	120	110	魚
File Fish, . . . "	100	90	魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . . . "	180	140	魚
" Small, . . . "	110	100	魚
Frogs, . . . "	110	100	魚
Garoupa, . . . "	180	120	魚
Gudgeon, . . . "	90	80	魚
Gurnard, . . . "	110	100	魚
Haddock, . . . "	90	80	魚
Herrings, fresh, . . . "	100	90	魚
" smoked, . . . box	\$1.00	—	魚
Live Fish, . . . catty	140	120	魚
Lobsters, . . . "	110	100	魚
Mullet, . . . "	70	60	魚
" Red, . . . "	100	90	魚
Parrot Fish, . . . "	120	110	魚
Persk, . . . "	80	70	魚
Pike, . . . "	180	—	魚
Plaice, . . . "	90	80	魚
Pomfret, White, . . . "	140	120	魚
Pomfret, Black, . . . "	110	100	魚
Prawns, . . . "	120	110	魚
Ray, . . . "	70	60	魚
Rock Fish, . . . "	100	90	魚
Rosk, . . . "	100	90	魚
Salmon, Canton, . . . "	120	110	魚
Salt Fish, . . . "	110	100	魚
Skate, . . . "	50	70	魚
Shark, . . . "	50	50	魚